(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) पानी के उचित सदुपयोग हेतु उचित प्रबन्धों के अभाव पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और जल संसाधन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री पी० के० थुंगन) : (क) से (ग) संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची की सूची-II (राज्य सूची) की प्रविष्टि-17 के अनुसार, सूची-I (संघ सूची) की प्रविष्टि-56 के प्रावधानों के अध्यधीन जल अर्थात् जल आपूर्ति, सिंचाई एवं नहरों, जल निकास और तटबंध, जल भंडारण तथा जल विद्युत राज्य सरकारों का दायित्व है । इसलिये, राज्य सरकारों को अपने स्वयं के संसाधनों से जल संसाधन विकास स्कीमों की आयोजना, निरूपण और क्रियान्वयन करना है ।

केन्द्र सरकार ने अपनी ओर से जल संसाधनों के विकास के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य तैयार किया है जिसमें जल संसाधनों के इष्टतम उपयोग के लिये अधिक जल वाले बेसिनों से जल की कमी वाले बेसिनों में जल अंतरित करने के लिये विभिन्न प्रायद्वीपीय नदियों और हिमालयी नदियों के बीच अलग-अलग अन्त:सम्पर्क करने की परिकल्पना की गयी है । सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल संसाधन मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में वर्ष 1982 में राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण सोसाइटी गठित की है जिसमें अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ राज्य सरकारों के मुख्य मंत्री/सिंचाई के प्रभारी मंत्री सदस्य हैं तथा इसमें संबंधित राज्यों की सहमति से इन प्रस्तावों को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये एक तकनीकी सचिवालय है ।

Redistribution of River Waters between Punjab and Haryana

2417. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reopen the Water dispute i.e. redistribution of river waters between Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, what is the thinking of Government on the above issue vis-a-vis Report of Justice Irady Tribunal; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) is negative, what is the ratio of Ravi-Beas Waters between the State of Punjab and specifically the state of Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The dispute concerning allocation of Ravi-Beas Waters has been referred to a Tribunal constituted by the Central Government under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, on 2-4-86. On the report given by the Tribunal the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and the Central Government have sought explanation and guidance on certain points from the Tribunal. Government of Punjab had thereafter pleaded before the Tribunal that the proceedings of the Tribunal be kept in abeyance till a popular Government was established in Punjab. With the installation of the popular Government in Punjab discussions have been initiated with the States to explore the possibilities of sorting out the various issues amicably.

(c) Does not arise.

Processing/Distributing Capacity and Loss of Raw Water in Delhi

2418. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 22nd July, 1993 captioned "No solution to water crises in Delhi in sight" and much talked Agreement on sharing of Yamuna Water between Delhi and Neighbouring States elusive;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of treatment plants in operation with their processing/distribution capacity and loss of raw water from the stage of bringing to such plants gone unchecked/lost-annually particularly in Delhi;

(c) whether any study was undertaken by Delhi Administration for raw water requirement or available surface water reserved during the last three decades; and if so, with what results; and

(d) what is at present the requirement of raw water of over 93 lakh people of Delhi and steps taken so far to meet the situation and if not who is responsible for this cellousness and present water crisis in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir. The MoU allocating the utilisable surface water resources of Yamuna upto Okhla amongst the co-basin states has been accepted by the states of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh

and Delhi. However the same is yet to be accepted by Rajasthan. Further discussions with Rajasthan are continuing.

(b) (i) The number of existing water treatment plants located in Union Territory of Delhi with their processing installed capacity are given hereunder:

S. No.	Name of the Plant	Installed Capacity
1	Chandrawal I & II	90 MGD
2	Wazirabad I, II & III	120 MGD
3	Haiderpur	150 MGD
4	Bhagirathi	100 MGD
5	Ranney Wells, Tubewells	65 MGD
	TOTAL :	525 MGD

(ii) The conveyance loss of raw water from Munak H. W. upto Wazirabad through Yamuna bed has been estimated as 50% and that upto Haiderpur through Western Yamuna Canal as 30%. Distribution losses in Delhi has been estimated as 15%.

(c) As per the Perspective Plan drawn up, requirement of raw water has been estimated as 740 MGD by 1995, 928 MGD by 2001 and 1150 MGD by 2010 AD.

(d) The present requirement of raw water for over 93 lakhs population of Delhi and about 4 lakhs floating population, has been estimated as 700 MGD. To meet the demand, in addition to the present Water Treatment Plants of 550 MGD capacity, another 50 MGD capacity will be added shortly. Construction of 2 more Plants of 60 MGD capacity has also been started. A lined Carrier System is proposed to be constructed from Munak upto Haiderpur to save the conveyance loss thereby augmenting the availability of raw water. Negotiations are also going on with Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the Question of exchange of treated effluent produced in Delhi for raw water from Haryana. Additional raw water for Delhi is also planned from Renuka Dam in H.P. and Kishau and Tehri Dams in Uttar Pradesh.

Irrigation Means for Small and Marginal Farmers

2419. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA:
SHRI RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bamboo boring, Dug well are most useful means of irrigation for small and marginal farmers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for last few years this programme has been going on in Bihar with 50 per cent subsidy each from Central Government and the State Government of Bihar;

(c) whether the Central Government has now unilaterally stopped the Central Subsidy from 1992 for this programme;

(d) whether for SC/ST farmers 100 per cent subsidy and marginal farmers 75 per cent subsidy is allowed;

(e) whether the Central and South Bihar is reeling under severe drought for last two years; and

(f) if so, how soon the Central Government would restore the share of subsidy for the programme of underground lift irrigation with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Agriculture for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for construction of Shallow Tubewells/Dugwells was in operation in 12 States including Bihar for Special Foodgrains Production Programme Rice & Wheat Districts from 1988-89 to 1991-92. The expenditure was shared between the States and Centre on 50 : 50 basis. The Assistance was provided for individual beneficiary for construction of shallow tubewells/dugwells @25% for small and 33⅓% for marginal and 50% for Scheduled Tribe farmers taking the unit cost of project as fixed by NABARD for different Agro-climatic regions. Alternatively, free boring on lands of small farmers, marginal farmers and tribal farmers were provided within the ceiling limits of Rs. 3000, Rs. 4000 and Rs. 5000 respectively. The Scheme was transferred to the concerned States with effect from 1-4-1992 as per the decision of National Development Council (NDC).